PROTECTION

Courts in Bellary District.

154. By virtue of the Andhra State Act, 1953, the Courts in Bellary District came under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Mysore with effect from 1st October 1953. In pursuance of the Mysore Adaptation of Laws Order, 1953, the laws in force in the Bellary District on the date of the merger continued to be in force. The practice and procedure which had been prescribed by the High Court of Madras are still being followed by the courts in the District.

(vi) Prisons.

155. The health, discipline and conduct of prisoners were on the whole good during the year. The recommendations of the Prisons Reforms Committee were given effect to in jails and lock-ups.

156. The religious ministers of the jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the respective jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instructions to the prisoners. A library containing books on religious and moral subjects is attached to each of the jails at Bangalore and Mysore for the use of prisoners who borrow books and read them during leisure hours.

Jails.

157. The Central Jail at Bangalore, the Central Jail at Bellary, the Allipuram Jail, Bellary, and one District Jail at Mysore continued to work durnig the year.

District Lock-ups.

158. Seven Lock-ups were working in all the District Headquarters except Bangalore, Bellary and Mysore.

Special Lock-ups.

159. The Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields commenced functioning from 1st August 1953 after the buildings were constructed in addition to the Special Lock-up at Davangere.

Taluk Lock-ups and Sub-Jails.

160. Twenty Lock-ups were working in important Taluk Headquarters excluding the Lock-up at Davangere and five Sub-jails at Bellary, Kudlige, Hospet, Harapanahalli, and Sandur.

161. There were 3,191 male and 19 female convicts in the Jails, Sub-Jails and Lock-ups in the State at the beginning of the year. Out of 13,882 males and 374 females admitted during the year, 17,073 males and 393 females were received direct from Courts; 4,776 males and 153 females by transfer. During the year, 12,391 males and

333 females were discharged from all causes or removed to jails of other States leaving a balance of 3,122 males and 28 female convicts at the end of the year.

	Males	*Females*
Not exceeding one month	7,367	301
Above 1 month and below 3 months ...	4,139	51
„ 3 months and below 6 months ...	1,612	11
„ 6 months and below 1 year ...	630	8
„ 1 year and below 2 years ...	362	2
„ 2 years and below 5 years ...	138	...
„ 5 years and 10 years ...	20	...
Exceeding 10 years ...	111	1
Sentenced to death ...	8	...

162. There were 2,314 male and 38 female habitual criminals in the prisons during the year.

163. The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 6,28,875 in jails, Rs. 2,59,002 in sub-jails and lock-ups and Rs. 32,935 in Schools.

164. With a view to train the prisoners for a useful life on release, several ameliorative measures providing more amenities to the prisoners and establishing jail industries with modern machines to improve the tone of production was undertaken such as installation of the Japanese Garabo Spinning plant, introduction of Textile power looms, and Visual Education Scheme in the Central Jail, Bangalore.

165. The benefit of release on parole for 10 days in a year of long-term prisoners was continued.

166. The intramural labour convicts in the Central Jail, Bangalore, were detailed for extramural work in the construction of Vidhana Soudha and cultivating the vacant grounds of Kumara Krupa and the Residency fo rgrowing food crops.

(vii) Registration.

167. The number of special and *ex-officio* Sub-Registry Offices in the State was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 66 and 21 respectively. After the integration of Bellary District, the number of special Sub-Registry Offices rose from 66 to 74.